WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, February 19, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L21	l20 same (immunogenicity or tolerance or antigenicity)	6	L21
L20	l19 near2 (complex$2 or conjugate$1 or fusion$1)	1007	L20
L19	antibody near antigen	7188	L19
DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L18	l15 or l16	27	L18
L17	L14 and @ad=19960515	0	L17
L16	L14 and @prad<19960515	6	L16
L15	L14 and @ad<19960515	27	L15
L14	l12 not l11	30	L14
L13	L12	33	L13
L12	l9 same (immunogenicity or tolerance or antigenicity)	33	L12
L11	l9 with (immunogenicity or tolerance or antigenicity)	3	L11
L10	L9	3737	L10
L9	L7 near2 (complex$2 or conjugate$1 or fusion$1)	3737	L9
L8	L7	11297	L8
L7	antibody near antigen	11297	L7
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L6	(cryptic or hidden or inaccessible or masked) adj3 epitope$1	11	L6
DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L5	l2 or l3	51	L5
L4	L1 and @ad=19960515	0	L4
L3	L1 and @prad<19960515	11	L3
L2	L1 and @ad<19960515	45	L2
L1	(cryptic or hidden or inaccessible or masked) adj3 epitope$1	74	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L22 ANSWER 39 OF 40 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:77037 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Methods for isolation and use of T cell epitopes eluted from viable cells in vaccines for treating cancer patients
INVENTOR(S):	Storkus, Walter J., Glenshaw, PA, United States Lotze, Michael T., Pittsburgh, PA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6077519		20000620
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-785831		19970115 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-474120, filed on 7 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-11007, filed on 29 Jan 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Huff, Sheela
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Bansal, Geetha P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Reed Smith Shaw & McClay LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,10
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	38 Drawing Figure(s); 28 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3161

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD Patients will be **administered** the **peptide** pulsed autologous **dendritic** cells, i.v. over 10 minutes every week for four weeks. Patients will be administered lo of the dose of cultured. . .

L22 ANSWER 30 OF 40 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997034472 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR INDUCING IMMUNE RESPONSIVENESS IN A SUBJECT
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDE DESTINE A INDUIRE CHEZ UN SUJET UNE APTITUDE A LA REPONSE IMMUNITAIRE
INVENTOR(S): EDELSON, Richard, L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): YALE UNIVERSITY;
EDELSON, Richard, L.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9734472	A1	19970925

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP MX US AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US4285 A 19970318
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1996-8/621,109 19960322

DETD . . . are consistent with
the cell numbers described in Zitvogel, L., et aL, JExp Med 184:87-97 (1996) for an
animal model in which **peptide**-loaded **dendritic** cells
were **administered** to a tumor-
challenged mouse to enhance the animal's specific immune system response to a solid
tumor. According to Zitvogel, et al.,. . .
. . .
coadministered with one or
more cytokines (e.g., GM-CSF, IL-12, EL-4) to further enhance a specific immune
responsetothedisease-associatedantigen. (See,e.g.,ZitvogeleIaL,JExpMed 184:87-97 (1996) which reports that co-**administration** of
peptide-pulsed **dendritic**
3 0 cells with low doses of IL- 1 2 may favor the priming of
tumor-specific T cells),
- 42 -
Optional booster. . .

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 35 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:84891 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for producing human antibodies in SCID mice which uses dendritic cells pulsed with antigen-antibody complexes and antigen-antibody complexes as immunizing agents

INVENTOR(S): Coccia, Marco Anthony, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Brams, Peter, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002044930	A1	20020418
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-798525	A1	20010221 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-149479, filed on 8 Sep 1998, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-57831P	19970908 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Intellectual Property Group, of Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, Ninth Floor, East Tower, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3918

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 565

L20 ANSWER 27 OF 35 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:104781 USPATFULL
TITLE: Anti-T-cell antibodies as adjuvants
INVENTOR(S): Friend, Sherree L., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Oi, Vernon T., Mountain View, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5173293		19921222	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-314731		19890223	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Saunders, David
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hallenbeck, Robert M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 294
DETD . . . between an antigen and anti-lymphocyte antibody against a cell surface structure other than Class I or Class II glycoproteins. This **antigen/antibody complex** then may be **administered** to a host in order to elicit an immune response to the antigen **administered**. The purpose of **administering** the **antigen/antibody complex** is to provide protection to the host in the form of immunity to the antigen and to avoid the use. . .

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 35 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	96:36286 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Methods for the selective suppression of an immune response to dust mite der Pi
INVENTOR(S):	Byers, Vera S., San Francisco, CA, United States Baldwin, Robert W., Long Eaton, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Allergene, Inc., San Mateo, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5512283		19960430
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-123746		19930916 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-11050, filed on 29 Jan 1993, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1992-849222, filed on 10 Mar 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-549184, filed on 6 Jul 1990, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Adams, Donald E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pennie & Edmonds
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	47 Drawing Figure(s); 28 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	2757

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . refractory to hyposensitization, could down-regulate the IgE response to a variety of allergic diseases including asthma and atopic dermatitis. After **administration** of **antigen-antibody complexes**, the level of anti-idiotypic antibodies was increased; this was associated with clinical improvement.

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 35 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995007933 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS AND COMPOSITION FOR THE MODULATION OF HOST IMMUNE RESPONSE TO ALLERGENS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDE ET COMPOSITION DESTINES A LA MODULATION DE LA REPONSE IMMUNE D'UN HOTE PAR RAPPORT AUX ALLERGENES
INVENTOR(S): BYERS, Vera, S.;
BALDWIN, Rogert, W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ALLERGENE, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9507933	A1	19950323

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU BR CA CN HU JP KR NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1994-US10466 A 19940916
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1993-123,746 19930916

DETD . . . patients who were refractory to hyposensitization, could down-regulate the IgE response to a variety of allergic diseases including asthma and atopic dermatitis. After **administration** of **antigen-antibody complexes**, the level of anti-idictypic antibodies was increased; this was associated with clinical improvement.

L40 ANSWER 5 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95010280 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95010280 PubMed ID: 7925584
TITLE: Regulation of IgG antibody titers by the amount persisting of immune-complexed antigen.
AUTHOR: Bachmann M F; Kundig T M; Hengartner H; Zinkernagel R M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University of Zurich, Switzerland.
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, **(1994 Oct)** 24 (10) 2567-70.
Journal code: 1273201. ISSN: 0014-2980.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199411
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941222
Last Updated on STN: 19941222
Entered Medline: 19941107

AB Antigens normally induce an immunoglobulin (Ig)G response which stays at an elevated level for several weeks or months, constituting an important part of the immunological memory. This study investigated factors influencing the level of neutralizing IgG titers against a virus and shows that within the range tested it was independent of the number of initially available and potentially responding T helper and B cells, but was regulated by the amount of specific IgG-immune complexes forming depots of persisting antigen. These findings support the notion that the efficiency of vaccines in inducing long-lasting protective IgG is regulated predominantly by the amount of persisting (and presumably follicular **dendritic** cell-associated) **antigen-antibody complexes**.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96184136 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96184136 PubMed ID: 8621218
TITLE: Serological and immunochemical analysis of Lewis y (Ley) blood group antigen expression in epithelial ovarian cancer.
AUTHOR: Yin B W; Finstad C L; Kitamura K; Federici M G; Welshinger M; Kudryashov V; Hoskins W J; Welt S; Lloyd K O
CORPORATE SOURCE: Immunology Program, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-08748 (NCI)
CA-33049 (NCI)
CA-52477 (NCI)
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, **(1996 Feb 8)** 65 (4) 406-12.
Journal code: 0042124. ISSN: 0020-7136.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960627
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19960614

AB The expression of Ley blood group antigen in epithelial ovarian cancer tissues and cell lines has been studied using a Ley-specific monoclonal antibody (MAb 3S193). In ovarian cancer specimens, Ley was expressed in 75% of the 140 tumor specimens examined, with strong or moderate expression being observed in 56% of the samples. Seven of the 11 ovarian cancer cell lines studied were Ley-positive. Using immunochemical approaches, Ley epitopes were found to be expressed on 4 types of carrier molecules: **CA125** ovarian cancer antigen, **MUC-1** mucins, lower m.w. glycoproteins and glycolipids. In cell lines, Ley was more commonly expressed on **MUC-1** mucin than on **CA125**, whereas in tumor specimens Ley was commonly found on both **CA125** and **MUC-1**. The biochemical nature of the smaller Ley glycoproteins was not determined, but it was shown that they were not CEA and LAMP-1, known Ley carriers in some other tumor types. Glycolipids carrying Ley epitopes were detected in both ovarian cancer cell lines and tumor specimens. The presence of Ley epitopes on a number of different molecular carriers, including 2 major ovarian cancer antigens (**CA125** and **MUC-1**), explains the high incidence of Ley in ovarian cancer. The high expression of Ley in ovarian cancer and the availability of specific murine and humanized MAbs make Ley an attractive candidate target for clinical studies.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93230707 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93230707 PubMed ID: 8472380
TITLE: Circulating tumour-associated mucin concentrations, determined by the CASA assay, in healthy women.
AUTHOR: McGuckin M A; Ramm L E; Joy G J; Devine P L; Ward B G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Queensland, Herston, Australia.
SOURCE: CLINICA CHIMICA ACTA, **(1993 Feb 28)** 214 (2) 139-51.
Journal code: 1302422. ISSN: 0009-8981.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930604
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19930517

AB This investigation was undertaken to establish a reference range for tumour-associated **MUC1** mucins in the **serum** of healthy women of the ages at risk for adenocarcinoma of the **ovary** and breast. Blood samples and clinical information were obtained from 5,000 women attending a breast screening mammography clinic. Data from women diagnosed with breast carcinoma and those subsequently diagnosed with other cancers were omitted from the reference range. Mucin concentrations were measured using the CASA assay which detects the protein core of MUC1 encoded mucins. Multiple linear regression analysis showed no effect on CASA concentrations by non-malignant changes to the breast, menopausal status, presence/absence of the reproductive tract, parity or history of hormone use. However, CASA concentrations were significantly increased in smokers ($P < 0.001$) and progressively increased with age ($P < 0.001$). These data show that these factors must be given consideration when setting upper limits of normal using MUC1 protein core binding assays.

L40 ANSWER 26 OF 29 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82003696 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82003696 PubMed ID: 7023874
TITLE: The role of germinal centres in the generation of immunological memory.
AUTHOR: Klaus G G; Kunkl A
SOURCE: CIBA FOUNDATION SYMPOSIUM, **(1981)** 84 265-80.
Ref: 21
Journal code: 0356636. ISSN: 0300-5208.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198111
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19811122

AB Germinal centres are areas of B lymphocytes proliferation that appear in primary lymphoid follicles after immunization. The results summarized here implicate these structures in the establishment of immunological memory for antibody production. It appears that after primary immunization **antigen-antibody**-complement **complexes** become trapped on the membrane of specialized **dendritic** cells in lymphoid follicles, and these complexes provide the stimulus for germinal centre formation. In support of this, immunization with preformed antigen-antibody complexes, rather than with antigen, leads to the earlier appearance of germinal centres and memory cells, and also accelerates the selective triggering of precursors capable of producing high affinity antibodies.

L40 ANSWER 21 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:370360 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA80:40352
TITLE: MECHANISM OF FOLLICULAR TRAPPING DOUBLE IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL EVIDENCE FOR A CONTRIBUTION OF LOCALLY PRODUCED ANTIBODIES IN FOLLICULAR TRAPPING OF IMMUNE COMPLEXES.
AUTHOR(S): VAN ROOIJEN N; KORS N
CORPORATE SOURCE: IMMUNOCYTOCHEM. UNIT, MED. FAC., DEP. HISTOL., THE UNIV., NL-1007 MC AMSTERDAM, THE NETH.
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGY, (1985) 55 (1), 31-34.
CODEN: IMMUAM. ISSN: 0019-2805.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Using 2 different antigen-enzyme conjugates and a double immunocytochemical staining technique, the localization patterns of 2 different specific antibodies in the same spleen section were demonstrated. During the early immune responses against simultaneously injected human .alpha.-globulin (HGG), and bovine .gamma.-globulin (BGG) in rabbits, the localization patterns of extracellular anti-HGG antibodies and extracellular anti-BGG antibodies in the follicles overlap only partly. It was shown in earlier studies that extracellular antibodies trapped in the follicles represent **antigen-antibody complexes** having free binding sites for the antigen. Localization patterns do not overlap extensively, although it was shown in earlier studies that follicular **dendritic** cells (FDC) show no specificity with respect to the immune complexes to be captured. Thus, after formation of immune complexes from antibody molecules released by specific antibody-forming cells in the follicles and antigen present in excess between the cells, part of these complexes are trapped by adjacent FDC. Follicular immune complexes have a possible role in the generation of immunological memory.

L40 ANSWER 14 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:28658 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA87:16658
TITLE: ENHANCEMENT OF ANTIGEN-PRESENTING FUNCTION OF DENDRITIC CELLS WITH CULTURE SUPERNATANTS OF MOUSE PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES STIMULATED WITH CERTAIN PARTICULATE SUBSTANCES.
AUTHOR(S): MIYAZAKI H; ITO A; OSAWA T
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. CHEM. TOXICOL. IMMUNOCHEM., FAC. PHARMACEUTICAL SCI., UNIV. TOKYO, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO 113.
SOURCE: MICROBIOL IMMUNOL, (1988) 32 (10), 1033-1042.
CODEN: MIIMDV. ISSN: 0385-5600.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB The production from murine resident peritoneal macrophages (M.phi.) of a soluble factor, which was capable of enhancing the antigen-presenting (AP) function of **dendritic** cells (DC), was examined. The supernatants of peritoneal M.phi. (M.phi.sup) were prepared by culturing peritoneal M.phi. with particles, i.e., zymosan A, latex, and sheep red blood cells (SRBC), or **antigen-antibody** (Ag-Ab) **complexes** such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLN)-anti-KLH, ovalbumin (OVA)-anti-OVA, and SRBC-anti-SRBC complexes. When exposed to M.phi. sup during antigen pulsing DC induced a marked antigen-specific T cell proliferation, relative to DC treated with the supernatants from M.phi. cultured without stimuli (control sup). On the other hand, M .phi. sup-treated splenic M .phi. stimulated antigen-specific T cell activation to almost the same extent as did splenic M .phi. treated with control sup. These results indicated that peritoneal M.phi. elaborated a soluble factor which preferentially enhanced the AP capacity of DC when stimulated with particles or Ag-Ab complexes. Analytical gel filtration of M.phi. sup revealed that the factor had an apparent molecular weight of 27,000 daltons which was distinct from interleukin 1.

L40 ANSWER 13 OF 29 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91078825 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91078825 PubMed ID: 2147917
TITLE: Regulation of B-cell tolerance and triggering by macrophages and lymphoid dendritic cells.
AUTHOR: Phipps R P; Roper R L; Stein S H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Immunology Division, Cancer Center, University of Rochester, School of Medicine, New York 14642.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-11198 (NCI)
CA-42739 (NCI)
T32-AI07285 (NIAID)
+
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGICAL REVIEWS, **(1990 Oct)** 117 135-58.
Ref: 49
Journal code: 7702118. ISSN: 0105-2896.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910322
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19910131

AB This review explores the concept that accessory cells differentially regulate immune responses such that tolerance or immunity is induced. Macrophages and lymphoid **dendritic** cells differentially present hapten-conjugated Ig, **antigen-antibody complexes** and hapten-modified self such that hapten-specific B-cell development into IgM-secreting cells is blocked or stimulated. The mechanism by which macrophages inhibit B-lymphocyte differentiation is dependent upon an antigen-specific signal and a second nonspecific signal supplied by macrophage-derived E-series PG. In contrast, non PGE-producing lymphoid dendritic cells promoted maturation to IgM PFC by acting as a powerful stimulator of T-lymphocyte IL-2 production. PGE2, but not the structurally similar compound PGF2 alpha, synergized with ligands (e.g. antigen-antibody complexes) which cross-link B-cell sIg or both sIg and Fc receptors to promote hapten-specific unresponsiveness to thymus-independent antigens. Murine B lymphomas were also tested for sensitivity to E- and F-series PG. These cells varied in sensitivity to PGE2 and PGE1 in terms of growth inhibition, suggesting heterogeneity in B-cell PG responsiveness. Interestingly, E-series PG synergized with anti-Ig reagents to kill B lymphomas representative of "immature" normal B cells. In contrast to the effects of PGE on IgM production, we discovered that E-, but not F-series, PG promoted B-cell isotype switching to IgE and IgG1 in the presence of IL-4 and the polyclonal B-cell activator LPS. Other agents which stimulate a cAMP response also promoted isotype switching. These observations indicate that PGE are not obligatory inhibitors of immune responses. Research is in progress to uncover the molecular mechanisms by which PGE are "positive" or "negative" regulators of B lymphocytes.

L40 ANSWER 12 OF 29 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93210396 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93210396 PubMed ID: 2152501
TITLE: Afferent lymph dendritic cells: a model for antigen capture and presentation in vivo.
AUTHOR: Bujdoso R; Harkiss G; Hopkins J; McConnell I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Pathology, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL REVIEWS OF IMMUNOLOGY, **(1990)** 6 (2-3) 177-86. Ref: 49
Journal code: 8712260. ISSN: 0883-0185.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930514
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19930427

AB We review the phenotypic and functional properties of sheep afferent lymph dendritic cells. These **dendritic** cells bear surface immunoglobulin and can acquire **antigen/antibody complexes**, both in vitro and in vivo. Our data suggest a role for Fc receptors in the capture of antigen by these cells. Dendritic cells collected after in vivo antigen pulsing are capable of stimulating T cell proliferation in an antigen-specific manner. Afferent dendritic cells express all the known groups of presentational molecules involved in activation of T cells, namely MHC class I and class II, and CD1. These results suggest a role for afferent dendritic cells in the activation of alpha beta and gamma delta T cells.

L40 ANSWER 11 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91071271 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91071271 PubMed ID: 1701390
TITLE: Uptake of antigen by afferent lymph dendritic cells mediated by antibody.
AUTHOR: Harkiss G D; Hopkins J; McConnell I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Pathology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, GB.
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, **(1990 Nov)** 20 (11) 2367-73.
Journal code: 1273201. ISSN: 0014-2980.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910308
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19910118

AB Dendritic cells isolated from sheep afferent lymph were examined for their ability to bind soluble protein and peptide antigens labeled with fluorescein both in in vitro assays and following intradermal injection of antigen in vivo. Analysis of dendritic cells by flow cytometry revealed weak direct binding of proteins and peptide antigens. However, the degree of uptake was greatly enhanced in the presence of specific antibody in vitro or if antigen was injected intradermally into antigen-primed sheep. About 60% of dendritic cells possessed the ability to take up antigen in both the in vitro and in vivo experiments. The uptake of antigen occurred very rapidly, reaching maximum values in terms of cell numbers and fluorescence intensity in less than 5 min in vitro and 20-40 min following in vivo challenge. Both sheep IgG subclasses could mediate this effect, but F(ab')2 fragments were ineffective. Procedures adopted to remove complement components from the in vitro test mixtures did not result in any reduction in the binding of antigen by dendritic cells. Two-color flow cytometry analysis of the **dendritic** cell population further showed that 43% of cells taking up the **antigen/antibody complexes** were CD1+, suggesting a relationship between these cells and Langerhans' cells or other **dendritic** cells in skin. The results, thus, indicate that approximately two thirds of sheep afferent lymph **dendritic** cells bind **antigen/antibody complexes** via an Fc receptor, a mechanism which could be important in the accentuated accessory function of these cells known to occur following secondary antigen challenge.

L40 ANSWER 8 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92109573 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92109573 PubMed ID: 1309642
TITLE: Follicular dendritic cell-B cell interactions in virus disease. Common localization but different cell damage caused by antibody immobilized virus?.
AUTHOR: van Rooijen N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology, Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF VIROLOGY, **(1992)** 122 (1-2) 215-8.
Journal code: 7506870. ISSN: 0304-8608.
PUB. COUNTRY: Austria
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920302
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19920207

AB Follicular **dendritic** cells (FDC) are involved in the trapping and retention of **antigen-antibody complexes** in lymphoid follicles. This FDC immobilized antigen is thought to be involved in the generation of memory B-lymphocytes. Follicular trapping of both Aleutian disease virus and HIV particles has been demonstrated. However as far as known their affects on FDC and follicular B-cells are completely different. It is hypothesized that the trapping of (antibody-complexed) virus particles by the FDC-network may have an important role in several virus diseases.

L40 ANSWER 7 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:326708 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA94:28549
TITLE: CAPACITY OF ANTIGEN UPTAKE BY B CELLS FIBROBLASTS OR MACROPHAGES DETERMINES EFFICIENCY OF PRESENTATION OF A SOLUBLE SELF ANTIGEN C5 TO T LYMPHOCYTES.
AUTHOR(S): STOCKINGER B
CORPORATE SOURCE: NATL. INST. MED. RES., RIDGEWAY, MILL HILL, LONDON NW7 1AA, GB.
SOURCE: EUR J IMMUNOL, (1992) 22 (5), 1271-1278.
CODEN: EJIMAF. ISSN: 0014-2980.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Self antigens in the body fluids must be taken up, processed and presented by antigen-presenting cells (APC) in order to induce T cell tolerance. For self antigens like the fifth component of complement (C5) which is not picked up by APC via antigen-specific receptors, presentation has to rely on uptake by nonspecific means. C5 was used as a model soluble self antigen to study the capacity of different APC (B lymphoma cells, fibroblasts and macrophages) of taking up, processing and presenting low concentrations of soluble C5 to C5 specific T cell hybrids. Under conditions of limiting antigen amounts macrophages and fibroblasts exhibited similar presentation capacity for soluble C5 while B cells did not. C5 presentation by macrophages was enhanced in the presence of C5-specific antibody and augmented further if antigen was added in the form of particulate latex-**antigen-antibody complexes** indicating enhanced uptake via Fc receptor-mediated endocytosis of phagocytosis. B cells presented soluble C5 only in the presence of C5-specific antibody. Uptake of C5 under these conditions occurred via Fc receptor type II. This pathway of antigen uptake did not operate with other antigens which were presented efficiently after nonspecific endocytosis. In light of these findings it seems reasonable to propose that nonspecific endocytosis of serum proteins like C5 by B cells is normally limited in order to avoid interference with their critical role in antigen receptor-mediated uptake and presentation for the initiation of an antibody response. It seems likely that presentation of soluble self antigens present in the circulation may normally be the task of **dendritic** cells and macrophages depending on the physical shape of the antigen.

L43 ANSWER 4 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:171398 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR34:86010
TITLE: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES IN THE PRESENTATION OF ACETYLCHOLINE RECEPTOR ACHR.
AUTHOR(S): **KLINKERT W E F**
CORPORATE SOURCE: MAX-PLANCK-SOCIETY, CLIN. RES. UNIT FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, WUERZBURG, W. GER.
SOURCE: XIXTH MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION D'IMMUNOLOGIE (SOCIETY OF IMMUNOLOGY), ULM, WEST GERMANY, OCTOBER 1-3, 1987.
IMMUNOBIOLOGY, (1987) 175 (4), 342.
CODEN: IMMND4. ISSN: 0171-2985.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L40 ANSWER 16 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 11

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:233456 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR34:115976
TITLE: **DENDRITIC** CELLS AS PRESENTERS FOR **ANTIGEN** -**ANTIBODY COMPLEXES** IN-VITRO AND IN-VIVO.
AUTHOR(S): KLINKERT W E F
CORPORATE SOURCE: MAX-PLANCK-SOCIETY, CLIN. RES. UNIT MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, WUERZBURG, FRG.
SOURCE: SCHOOK, L. B. AND J. G. TEW (ED.). PROGRESS IN LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY, VOL. 7. ANTIGEN PRESENTING CELLS: DIVERSITY, DIFFERENTIATION, AND REGULATION; INTERNATIONAL RES SYMPOSIUM, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, USA, MARCH 26-29, 1987. XX+362P. ALAN R. LISS, INC.: NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA. ILLUS, (1988) 0 (0), 49-54.
CODEN: PLBIE5. ISSN: 0884-6790. ISBN: 0-8451-4106-6.
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CANCERLIT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91361272 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91361272 PubMed ID: 1887382
TITLE: Ovarian carcinoma metastatic to the breast and axillary node.
AUTHOR: Duda R B; August C Z; Schink J C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill.
SOURCE: SURGERY, (1991 Sep) 110 (3) 552-6. Ref: 26
Journal code: 0417347. ISSN: 0039-6060.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: MEDLINE; Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: MEDLINE 91361272
ENTRY MONTH: 199110
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AB Breast cancer is a common primary malignancy in women. On rare occasion the breast is also the site of metastatic disease. This report describes the evaluation of breast and axillary masses in a patient with known ovarian cancer, including the radiographic evaluation and special immunohistochemical stains with **CA-125**. Flow cytometric determinations and hormonal receptor analysis on both the primary and metastatic tumors demonstrate similar biologic characteristics. Both tumor sites demonstrated positive **CA-125** staining, aneuploid DNA populations, moderately positive estrogen receptor content, and negative progesterone receptors. The mammogram demonstrated a well-circumscribed lesion with several areas of microcalcifications. **Blood**-borne **metastasis** from the ovary to the breast can show a varied clinical picture that can be differentiated from that of a primary breast carcinoma.